THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9568. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, D[illegible]

UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK.

The FIRST EDITION being entirely sold off,
Early on Friday Morning next will be published,
and sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-Office, Parliament-close, and by all the Booksellers in town and country,

THE SECOND EDITION,
(With the LISTS, &c. corrected to this date)

OF THE
UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,
For the Year 1783.

EMBELLISHED WITH
A MAP OF SCOTLAND,
Engraved on purpose for the Work;
WITH THE
PRINCIPAL ROADS,
From the latest Surveys.

Great care has been taken to render this Map accurate and distinct. Not only the principal towns, but all the different stages are particularly set down, with the exact number of Statute miles betwixt each. The Publisher is therefore hopeful it will be found extremely convenient and useful, especially to such Gentlemen as have frequent occasion to be in the country.

The LISTS, this year, are considerably enlarged, by the addition of TWELVE PAGES OF LETTER PRESS; to the correctness of which every possible attention has been paid.

N. B. The Booksellers in Glasgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookseller, Glasgow.

WM. CLARKSON
HAIR-DRESSER, embraces this opportunity of returning its most sincere thanks to his friends, Customers, &c. to whom he owes every obligation of gratitude; begs to inform them in particular, and the Public in general, that he has opened shop in the Perfumery Branch, opposite Bridge-street, Edinburgh, with Foreign and British Articles, all genuine of their kinds, which he intends selling on the most reasonable terms.

Not having had either time or room, on Wednesday night, to give Lord NORTH's *speech so full as we could have wished, on the Motion of Mr Fox, we flatter ourselves the following more particular account of it will prove acceptable to our readers;*

LORD NORTH rose, he said, to make a few remarks; and, first, he could not help taking notice of the piece of admonition and advice that had been given by an Honourable Gentleman, who had spoken early in the debate; as he was not then in the situation on which alone that advice was wished to be binding, he might be allowed to take part in the debate, and had only to lament, for his own sake, that the Honourable Gentleman's admonition had not been made more seasonably, and that silence had not been imposed upon Ministers much earlier. Had that been the case, possibly a great deal of trouble might have been saved him, and matters remained in a very different state from that in which they were at that time placed. After diverting the House with this irony, his Lordship said, the Honourable Gentleman, who made the motion, had declared that he was likely to vote that day with Ministers, because he differed from them in opinion; he could only say, in return for the Honourable Gentleman's civility, in holding him out in so very *pleasant* a point of view, that he should feel himself obliged to the Honourable Gentleman if he would shew him how he could vote with them *collectively*. Convinced as he was, that, in a moment critical like the present, it behoved every man to give the King's Ministers his support, and to strengthen the hands of Government as much as possible, he should be happy to learn from the Honourable Gentleman, (who alone, he believed, was capable of reaching him the lesson) how he could vote with Administration collectively. Since he could not do so, he must rest content with giving them his support individually, and that he was likely to do that day, by voting for the motion then before them, viz. the motion for the order of the day. The Honourable Gentleman had talked of the different grounds on which different descriptions of persons would that day be induced to vote with Ministers; different opinions respecting the provisional treaty, undoubtedly prevailed in the world, but not more different than the opinions that his Majesty's Ministers confessedly entertained on the same subject among themselves. He had been blamed for saying, that he was of opinion the provisional treaty did not recognize the independence of America conclusively and irrevocably. He might be wrong in that opinion, and speaking upon the treaty in the dark, as he did, it was impossible for him to say with decision whether his opinion was warrantable or not; but he would undertake to shew, that there were reasonable grounds for those doubts, which, he had before said, impressed his mind, and which still induced him to think, that the construction put upon the treaty by his Majesty's Ministers in that House, was not the real construction. The treaty was called *provisional*, consequently it was to be considered as depending on something else, and *that* something else he took to be the treaty then negociating for a general pacification. The Honourable Gentleman who made the motion had contended, that the construction he wished to put upon the treaty was, that the recognition of the independence of America was irrevocable and unconditional, unless we had eternal war with France. This sort of contingency put him in mind of an oath, not a Privy Counsellor's, but an oath of a less solemn nature, and which many of them, he believed, had taken, viz. the oath administered at Highgate, by which the party who takes it swears, *that he will never eat brown bread when he can get white, unless he likes it better; and that he will never kiss the maid when he can kiss the mistress,* PROVIDED *he does not like the maid best.* Now this sort of proviso, his Lordship observed, so totally took away the force of the asseveration, that it rendered it at once conditional and unconditional, revocable and irrevocable. So with the Honourable Gentleman's construction of the treaty in question, who willed that it might be true, that the independence of America was by that treaty recognized unconditionally and irrevocably, unless we had *eternal* war with France. Was there a man in that House, or a man in existence, who did not know that *eternal* war with France was what could never be? That being the case, was it not absurd to rest the unconditional and irrevocable recognition of the independence of America on a proviso which could not exist? Another argument in support of the reasonableness of his doubts, was what was said to have lately passed elsewhere, and in a *constitutional society*, of which sort the House would be so good as to remember, there were more than one. When casuists were puzzled as to a knotty point, it was natural to consult a doctor as to his opinion of the difficulty. The Honourable Gentleman who made the motion had said, he relied upon the explanation given to the treaty in that House; not thinking that explanation likely to be right, he, for his part, had looked elsewhere, and there found, that not one doctor only, but two doctors, two grave doctors, pronounced their judgment upon the case in a way directly contrary, and declared, that they understood the matter differently. Another reason that strengthened him in his doubts was the Speech from the Throne, there his Majesty told them, that, "finding it indispensible to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers vested in me, and offered to declare them Free and Independent States." Now the word *offered* clearly fortified his argument. The following words also, "*to be inserted* in the treaty of peace," the Speaker would allow, perfectly agreed with his construction. He was aware, that a word soon followed which told the other way, viz. the word *whenever*; that word, nevertheless, he would contend, was not to be taken abstractedly, but along with the rest of the paragraph, the general drift of which, he maintained, favoured his doubts, and proved, that the provisional treaty was part of another treaty now negociating, on the conclusion of which it solely depended. His Lordship reasoned for a considerable time on this, and insisted upon it, that the whole was *in incerto* at present; that therefore he was warranted to entertain his doubts; indeed, how could he do otherwise? for

"*Who should decide, when Doctors disagree?*

With regard to the motion for the order of the day, he thought it a very proper motion, and the advice that had been given to Ministers, extremely wise. During the present situation of affairs, they ought to keep a strict secrecy, nor by any indiscretion of theirs create greater difficulties than had already arisen; besides, he saw no use whatever in laying any part of the provisional articles before the House, but on the contrary, he saw the possibility of great mischief. If that House disapproved the provisional treaty, it would unavoidably protract the negociation; if, on the contrary, they expressed their approbation of it; it might be attended with very serious, and very fatal consequences. The Ministers of France might say, "this bitter pill you talked of, this recognition of the independence of America, which you said would be taken with so many wry faces, you see is swallowed glibly. You told us, you was afraid of the Parliament; that you must have some great sacrifice as an equivalent for the recognition of the independence of America; now you see the Parliament have no such difficulties as you represented to us; they rejoice at what you have done; we therefore must alter our terms, we cannot consent to give you so and so." All this sort of language might pass, his Lordship said, if the treaty were laid before Parliament, and approved; and difficulties of another nature might occur, if it were disapproved; so that, in either case, it appeared to him more wise and more politic not to produce it till the negociation, now carrying on, was finally concluded. With regard to what had been hinted by a Noble Lord, "that probably the treaty contained some secret articles," certainly if the fact were so, that was a strong reason against producing it, but whether it were so or not, Ministers, for obvious reasons, ought not to declare. If there were in it any parts that stated benefits granted to Great Britain, in exchange for her recognition of the independence of America, as the Lime Noble Lord had suggested, he undoubtedly should not like the treaty the worse for that; but whether the treaty contained any such agreeable information or not, it was no reason for its being produced then. His Lordship observed, that the advice to Ministers to preserve silence came from those, who, if not Ministers themselves, were *within the wind* of Ministers, and, he concluded, knew how improper it would be for the King's servants to divulge any of its particulars. They therefore gave good and salutary advice, and he trusted those in his Majesty's councils would follow it. His Lordship adverted to a part of Lord Maitland's argument, and answered it; and again recurring to the contrariety of opinions relative to the right construction of the provisional treaty, he said, numerous as the editions of the treaty were, he chose the best, (pointing to the King's speech) that upon royal paper, on which he would rely in preference to those of the other commentators, though they were enriched *cum notis variorum*. His Lordship laughed at the Ministry for having as many negociators in Paris as they had Cabinet counsellors, and was wonderfully pleasant through the greatest part of his speech. Before he concluded, he desired to lay in his claim to being still considered as the warm friend to peace, and as not having said any thing that could be considered as an embarrassment to Ministry, or the smallest impediment in the way of the negociation then pending.

In the debate in the House of Lords on Friday, relative to the different constructions put upon the provisional treaty by the Ministers in the House of Commons, and the authority said to be given by a noble Duke, to disavow that construction, it certainly appeared to be denied by his Grace, that any such authority had been given. As this is a circumstance which seems likely to be much canvassed, it may not be improper to state with accuracy the origin of this business in the House of Commons.

In the debate on Wednesday last Mr *Fox* alluded frequently to the conversation in question, and to the publicly avowed difference of opinion of the Duke of R. and the Ministers in the House of Commons, on the subject of the provisional treaty.

Mr *Burke* press'd the matter still more strongly, and called on those gentlemen who were parties in a conversation of such notoriety, not to withhold any information from the House, unless they considered it as a private communication.

Mr *Sheridan* rose afterwards, and declared the matter in question was in no respect a private conversation, but the very reverse, as several Gentlemen then present knew, as well as himself. He then stated precisely the interpretation given by the noble Duke on the provisional treaty, perceiving, at the same time, that it was not to be inferred, for a moment, that the Duke was of opinion, that the claim of dependence should ever be resumed; his opinion on that article being directly contrary; but that it was not, nor could not be given up, by the provisional treaty, unless the present negociation with France took place.

Sir *Cecil Wray*, in support of this, avowed himself a party in the conversation referred to, repeated Mr Sheridan's account, and declared, that so far from its being a private communication, the noble Duke had expressly authorized them to report it; and he had himself asked his Grace, whether by this he meant, that *he* (Sir Cecil Wray) *might report it* in the House of Commons? to which his Grace gave the most unqualified consent.

The substance of this was corroborated by Sir Charles Turner; and, resting thus, it remains to be cleared up, on what grounds the noble Duke complained of a *private conversation being repeated* in the House of Lords.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IN addition to the many just observations that have appeared in your paper, relative to the present calamitous state of the country, I beg leave to throw in my mite.

Hair-powder may undoubtedly, I think, be called a superfluity, and ought, for a time, to be sacrificed to the necessities of the poor. In the Excise books, 40,000 cwt. of starch is annually made, and pays a duty of 30,000 l. It is well known that much hair-powder is used that is not made from starch. The total expenditure of wheat, in this article, offers a large supply of food. Before an interdict, however, is passed against artificial white heads, it will be a discussion worthy of the Pantheon, to declare what effect various colours of hair may have upon the wisdom of our Judges, the beauty of our ladies and young gentlemen, the courage of our soldiers, and the eloquence of the Bar. It surely will make nothing against our heart-of-oak sailors, or the colour of that famous wig which the worthies of the Wig Club so modestly obtrude upon the notice of our wives and daughters. My second observation is a quotation from Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain, Vol. I. p. 517, where, speaking of the island of Jersey, he says, It produces "a sort of wheat, called *froment tremois*, "from its being sown in the latter end of May, and reaped in "the beginning of August." The author gives no further information as to this singular kind of wheat: It is surely, however, worthy of farther enquiry on the part of both landlord and farmer.

A B C.

Edin. Dec. 13.

P. S. I compute 40,000 cwt. of starch to be equal to a quantity of wheat that could produce 36,880,000 halfpenny loaves.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT is with the utmost pleasure I observe Gentlemen in several counties, and the Magistrates of some royal boroughs, feeling much for their poor fellow-creatures, and endeavouring as much as in their power to alleviate the distresses of the poor in these calamitous times, which, in my humble opinion, must grow worse and worse every day, unless guarded against (aided by divine Providence) by the utmost exertion of human wisdom. I say, it gives me much real pleasure, to see such exertions, with respect to supplying the poor at as reduced a price as may be, and I hope their endeavours will be crowned with success. But, at same time, it gives me much concern to see a matter of this kind unadopted and entirely neglected in the county where I reside. I am almost morally certain, that we did not grow in this county, this year, so much grain of every kind, taken altogether, although converted into meal, as would supply the inhabitants, who are very numerous, for one season, and from whence we are to be supplied, God only knows; and, if my assertion is true, is it not strange to see ship loads of grain sending out from some of our ports to other places, while others are buying up grain with the same intention? I have it from indubitable authority, that the north country in general, from whence we used to be so materially supplied with meal, instead of having to spare, will be obliged to their southern neighbours for a supply of seed. Were it not better for us, then, to be frugal and parsimonious, and thereby endeavour to make a saving of our grain for the purpose of supplying them with good seed, in case we have it to spare? I have no prospect earthly in appearing in print, but from a view that my weak endeavours may stir up an abler hand to treat this subject in a more masterly manner, which I am in hopes of seeing. Mean time, I am,

SIR,

Forfar County, Yours, &c.
Dec. 21. 1782. PHILANTHROPOS.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 19.

Bank Stock, —	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 77⅝ a ¾.	Ditto 1751. —
3 per cent. con. shut. 64⅝ a ¾ opening.	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. red. 63¾.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	India Bonds shut.
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, 14 a 16 dise.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	Navy Bills, 12½ a ⅞ a 13 dise.
South Sea Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 65¼ a ⅜
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
	Omnium, —

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, Dec.* 20.

General *Smith* moved, that the entry upon the journals, 4th of December 1781, touching the revival of the Select Committee on India Affairs, and the various inſtructions, reports, &c. referred to that Committee, might be read. The General afterwards moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed, to conſiſt of Richard Smith, Eſq; and the ſame members who were directed to act under the ſame powers as the Committee of the laſt ſeſſion."

The *Lord Advocate* roſe, he ſaid, expreſsly for the purpoſe of preventing any miſunderſtanding hereafter. He had no objection whatever to the reviral of the Select Committee, proviſion advantage of, by ſome [illegible] ring, when he [illegible] the faithful diſcharge of his duty, to bring forward any one definitive propoſition, relative to India buſineſs, and pleading the ſubſiſtence of the Committee, as a reaſon why the Houſe ſhould not agree to the propoſition, which he might then have occaſion to move. The Honourable General who made the preſent motion, and the Honourable Gentleman near him, (Mr Burke,) he was perſuaded, would neither of them act in ſo unfair a manner; but their candour and their feelings of honour might not impreſs the mind of every member of that Houſe; and therefore he thought it right to declare at that moment, that if it ſhould be hereafter argued as an objection to any propoſition of his, that the Select Committee were ſitting, and that the Houſe ought not to agree to any one ſpecific propoſition reſpecting India, till the Committee, now moved for, had made the laſt report, and they had the whole of the India buſineſs before them, he would undoubtedly oppoſe ſuch an objection with the utmoſt firmneſs.

General *Smith* declared, he thought it neceſſary to ſay a few words in his own defence. The General then very handſomely declared, that he had no view whatever in the inſtitution of the Select Committee, but the public good; that he thought the character and honour of the country concerned, that the Committee had, as the Houſe muſt do them the juſtice to acknowledge, proceeded with great patience, great deliberation, and uncommon aſſiduity, and had made ſeveral voluminous reports; that in the reviral of the Committee, he had no other view than that which originally induced him to move for a Committee two years ago, and that undoubtedly he never ſhould make the ſubſiſtence of the Committee a plea to oppoſe any propoſition that the learned Lord might think it became him to bring forward.

Mr *Burke* alſo roſe an advocate of the Select Commitee. He ſpoke in high terms of the great and extraordinary pains they had taken; as an ample proof of them, he inſtanced the reports they had preſented to the Houſe, the various objects that had come under their conſideration, the degree of perſeverence with which they had gone on, and the important and uſeful ends their unremitted labours had anſwered. In the name of the Committee, he promiſed an aſſurance of the ſame attention, the ſame zeal, and the ſame induſtry. He declared, however, that he did not wiſh the Committe to ſit for ever. If all the papers brought over from time to time by the different ſhips from India were to be ſubmitted to the examination and enquiry of the Committee, he thought the reſult would be evil rather than good. So long an incubation was more likely to addle the eggs than to hatch them; more likely to render them abortive, than to generate any uſeful produce. Before he ſat down, he aſſured the learned Lord, that he would not loſe a moment in endeavouring to bring the labours of the Committee to a ſpeedy iſſue.

The motion made and carried.

Mr *D. Hartley* then roſe, and, after a ſhort preface, which we did not diſtinctly hear, moved, "that the Houſe be called over on the 22d of January."

The Speaker reminded the Honourable Member, that although it was the old practice, a cuſtom had of late years obtained for the moving for a call of the Houſe to be accompanied with a motion, that the Speaker write letters to the Members, giving them notice of the ſaid call.

Mr *Hartley* thanked the Speaker for his information, and begged leave to add thoſe words to his motion, "That the Speaker acquaint the different members with this order." The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſeconded the motion.

IRELAND.

Mr *Grenville* ſaid, having heard notice had been taken the preceding day, of the preſent ſituation of affairs in Ireland, and that a converſation had paſſed upon that topic, he was moſt extremely concerned that particular buſineſs had prevented his being preſent in his place. He alſo lamented his abſence, when a Noble Lord had, on Wedneſday laſt, given notice of two propoſitions reſpecting Ireland, which that Noble Lord had declared he would bring forward on the 29th of January. It was his intention, he ſaid, to have moved a call of the Houſe for the 21ſt of January, on which day he ſhould make a motion of conſiderable importance with reſpect to Ireland; but as the 22d, the day on which it was moved that a call ſhould be made, was ſo near the day on which he had himſelf intended to have the Houſe called over, he was contented it ſhould be on the 22d. It was highly neceſſary for that Houſe to take ſome ſtep with regard to Ireland, in order effectually to remove all cauſe and ground of future jealouſy between the two countries, and he heartily wiſhed it had been poſſible for the matter to have been brought on before the receſs; as that could not now be done, he thought it a piece of juſtice due to the Lord Lieutenant for him to declare, that no man could be more anxiouſly or more earneſtly deſirous than that noble Lord was, that the public faith of the kingdom, pledged for the abandonment of all claim to the right of legiſlation and juriſdiction over Ireland, by repeal of the 6th of George I. ſhould not only be held ſacred, but that the ſenſe of the nation upon that point ſhould be ſignified in ſuch a manner, that it ſhould not be poſſible for any miſtake or miſconception hereafter to ariſe.

Mr Secretary *Townſhend* ſaid, ſince the Honourable Gentleman had brought Ireland on the carpet, he would take that opportunity of declaring, that in one of the daily papers, in a pretended account of the converſation the preceding day reſpecting Ireland, what he had ſaid upon the ſubject had been groſsly miſrepreſented, the publication having made him ſay directly the reverſe of what he had ſaid, ſtating him to have declared, "that there were two or three cauſes of appeal that would ſtill be heard here." He was in the judgment of the Houſe, if he had not expreſsly ſaid, that no more cauſes of appeal from Ireland would be heard here, and that the late matter in the Court of King's Bench was accidental. Mr Townſhend hoped, in juſtice to him, and in juſtice to his country, the writer, who had dared to miſrepreſent him ſo groſsly, would ſtate the matter as it truly was, in his next publication. He added, that what he ſaid the preceding day, or at any time, was of little importance, as far as regarded himſelf; but as from his ſituation, it might materially affect others, he could not but be anxious that any thing that fell from him upon a nice and delicate ſubject, ſhould be related with truth and accuracy. In the courſe of this ſelf-defenſive appeal, the Secretary applied epithets of harſhneſs and ſeverity to the erring reporter, which could only have ariſen from the irritability and warmth of feeling the circumſtances had occaſioned, and which, though they referred to a cotemporary, we think it better to forbear repeating.

Lord *Beauchamp* roſe, and obſerved, that he was ſurpriſed at having a buſineſs taken out of his hands, which he had ſignified his intention of bringing forward on the 29th of January, which was the earlieſt day on which a full attendance could be expected after the holidays; that, however, he ſhould zealouſly ſupport meaſures, from whatever cauſe they came, which tended o fix the rights, and ſecure the confidence of Ireland: that as endeavours had been ſpoken of to raiſe groundleſs diſcontents on the late exerciſe of juriſdiction in the King's Bench, he muſt obſerve, that to him it did not appear, that the Court could have acted otherwiſe, as the record was ſent over in due form, and that no Engliſh law, to which alone the Court could attend, ſtood againſt it. That the event, however, proved two things; firſt, that the ſettlement of laſt winter had not concluſively eſtabliſhed the judicial powers of Ireland; and, ſecondly, that an Engliſh act was neceſſary, not only to keep our engagement to Ireland, but to preſerve the dignity of the Court, which would otherwiſe remain in the very aukward ſituation of being obliged on one hand to grant a writ of error as the ſuit of a party, though foreſeeing on the other, that the proceeding would go no further, as an Iriſh act had prevented any obedience being paid to the writ in the Court to which it is directed.

Mr *Grenville* roſe again, and ſaid, the noble Lord neither knew as yet, whether what he meant to propoſe was exactly the ſame as what he (the noble Lord) intended, or whether the nature of his propoſition had any concern whatever with what the noble Lord had in view; but that conſideration wholly out of the caſe, if the government of this country, or the government of Ireland, thought any meaſure neceſſary to be taken by the Britiſh Parliament, ſurely they were not to be prevented from propoſing the meaſure, at the time which appeared to them moſt conſiſtent with good policy, becauſe an individual Member of that Houſe had happened to have given notice of his intentions to bring ſome propoſition or other forward, which might or might not have relation to the ſame ſubject.

Mr *Burke* ſaid, he roſe not to continue a diſorderly converſation, but barely to ſay a word or two in defence of the meaſures reſpecting Ireland, that had been taken when his friends were in power. Mr Burke then ſpoke of the repeal of the 6th of George the Firſt, and declared, that however miſtaken notions to the contrary might have been ſince excited and fomented in Ireland, the repeal of that act was meant by thoſe who propoſed it to be conſidered as a total dereliction on the part of this country, of all claim to the right of legiſlative or judicial power over Ireland, in every caſe whatſoever.

The *Speaker* begged to interpoſe, as it was a matter that concerned the orders of the Houſe. Mr Speaker declared, he wondered not at the Honourable Gentleman's warmth; every Gentleman, eſpecially a Gentleman in a high and reſponſible ſituation, muſt be conſiderably hurt at having a miſrepreſentation of what he ſaid in that Houſe printed and circulated in news-papers; but he begged to ſubmit the danger of ſuch a precedent to the Honourable Gentleman's conſideration. If it became a practice for the Members of that Houſe, ſo far to notice what was printed in the daily papers as an account of what was ſaid in debate, as to contradict any particular paſſages of ſuch accounts, they would lend them an authority that they had not, and the world by degrees would be induced to conſider every repreſentation of the ſpeeches printed in the news-papers, and not contradicted in the Houſe, as accurate and authentic.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec.* 21.

St James's, December 21.

THE King was this day pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on William Fordyce, of London, Doctor of Phyſic.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec.* 20.

The Lucia, Waarmait, from Dunkirk to Rouen, is totally loſt near Newport.

The De Sonne, Baker, from London to Oſtend and St Vincent's, is burnt in the Road of Oſtend.

The Neptune, Pearce, from Newfoundland, is totally loſt on the Katchups, going into Lisbon.

The Sir George Collier, Bennet, from Oſtend to Charleſtown, is put into Bermudas.

Plymouth, 15. Since my laſt arrived the Maria Elizabeth Petronella, ——, from Petersburg, with hemp and iron, for Bourdeaux, prize to the Friendſhip lugger of Penzance. Alſo arrived the ſloop Elizabeth, taken by the French, and retaken by the Reſolution privateer of Jerſey.

The Eſquemaax, Sparks, from Newfoundland to Labradore, is taken by a privateer, and ſent for America.

The Betſey, Frith, from Liverpool to London, was taken the 18th of November by the Counteſs De Vaux French privateer, and carried into Morlaix.

The Happy Return, Geekie, was well at Charleſtown the 21ſt of October, and expected to ſail with convoy in November.

Elſinore, Nov. 23. The Wendau Caſtle, Wright, of Hull, for Wyburgh, is loſt upon the Cable Grounds; the people are all ſaved, and, it is ſuppoſed, the materials alſo.

The Induſtry, Gray, from Pool to Newfoundland, is returned to Pool with the loſs of her foremaſt, topmaſt, yards, &c.

The Ann, Barboza, a Portugueze veſſel, from Oſtend to Cadiz, is put into Cowes Road with a ſmall leak.

From the London Papers, Dec. 21.

Hague, Dec. 25. The Commiſſioners of the States of Zealand, who were appointed to open the letters of the 22d and 23th of October, taken on board the Engliſh packet-boat, have delivered in their report, in which they ſay, that having opened all the letters, they did not find any that had the leaſt appearance of an illicit correſpondence being carried on, and that they had in conſequence all been forwarded to England except four, which were found to contain ſome diamonds, and which had been given over to the States of Zealand, with the idea that they were a lawful prize belonging to the proprietors of the privateer which took the ſaid packet. It now remains to be ſeen what the States-General will determine upon this ſubject.

On Friday night a mob, with lighted flambeaux, and orange cockades, marched about the ſtreets of this place, and into the fore-court of the palace, huzzaing, and crying, "Long live the Prince of Orange," &c. but retired without doing any miſchief. Theſe demonſtrations of joy were thought to be on account of the Addreſs of Thanks to be preſented to the Prince for his juſtificatory Memorial, &c. However, the States of Holland were ſo far alarmed at ſuch an appearance of riot that they aſſembled next morning early, when the Deputies of the cities of Dordrecht and Amſterdam ſeemed to think that they were apprehenſive theſe riotous proceedings would go ſtill further, by a propoſition that they made, which was to the following effect, viz. "That being informed that ſome people of the Hague having thought fit to carry a certain Addreſs of Thanks to the Stadtholder to the houſes of different people of that place, and rather in a violent than perſuaſive manner obliging them to ſign it; but having probably not fully obtained their drift, did on Friday night aſſemble in a riotous manner, and obliged all they met to join them in the cry of "Long live the Prince of Orange," &c. and even went ſo far as to oblige ſome of the officers of the garriſon, who were in a place called the *Buiten Hoff* (outer court) to take out their own, and put orange cockades into their hats, &c. that although theſe and other riotous proceedings were committed without any acts of greater violence, which may be attributed either to their not having been able to find people enough inclined to join them, or that the ſpirit of ſedition is not yet become general enough to draw the inhabitants out of their houſes, to commit acts of open violence, yet that they, the ſaid Deputies, are of opinion, that theſe proceedings cannot be looked upon in an indifferent light, and that, firſt, becauſe this ſedition was committed under the eyes, and in contempt of the ſovereign authority: Secondly, that theſe violent proceedings were committed, not in any diſtant parts, but in the Hague, but even in the exterior and interior Courts, (Buiten and Berinenhoff) without the mob's being diſperſed, or the Fiſcal of the Court of Holland, or the Bailiff of the Hague taking the ſmalleſt ſtep in the matter, inſomuch that it may be ſaid juſtice was totally inactive, which makes it doubtful whether proper arrangements are taken to prevent any further attempts of the ſaid mob; among whom, it is ſaid, were ſome perſons among the populace; that the ſaid Deputies, for the above reaſons, find themſelves obliged to lay the affair before this Aſſembly, to conſider whether the Preſident and Counſellors of the Court of Holland ſhould not be charged immediately to make ſtrict enquiries into the late riotous proceedings, and diligent ſearch after the authors of the ſedition, as well as into the reaſons why nothing was done in that affair by the Fiſcal of the Court, or the Bailiff of the Hague," &c.

In conſequence of the above Propoſition, the Court of Holland has made enquiries into the above riotous proceedings, and finding that the mob was chiefly compoſed of the workmen belonging to the cannon foundery, the Editor of the former, and Proprietor of the latter will, it is ſaid, be ſummoned to appear before the ſaid Court. What will be the reſult of all this time alone can diſcover."

LONDON.

On Wedneſday laſt, at a full board of Admiralty, commiſſions were ſigned by their Lordſhips for the reſpective Captains who are to command thoſe ſhips which have been repaired and victualled ſince the return of the fleet from Gibraltar. The command of the naval force is given to Sir John Lockhart Roſs, and that of the troops to Generals Dalling and Gray. The greateſt exertions are making in the reſpective offices to forward the intended expedition. The matroſſes from Woolwich are to embark on board the tranſports now lying in the river, which, with all the ordnance ſtore-ſhips, are ordered immediately round to Portſmouth, where the general rendezvous is appointed. The object of their deſtination is for the Weſt-Indies, Government having received the moſt authentic information of the ſailing of a reinforcement of ſhips and troops from Breſt for the French iſlands in that quarter. The following are the names of ſome of the ſhips to be employed on the above occaſion: Atlas 90, Royal William 80, Cambridge 80, Hector 74, Elizabeth 74, Edgar 74, Janus 44, and Flora 36.

With two ſloops, a fire-ſhip, a bomb, and two cutters.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from N. York, which were brought over in the Fox, a light tranſport, arrived at Corke. She ſailed the 24th of November, but brings nothing freſher than the packet.

Though the laſt letters from Jamaica have alarmed ſome people who have property in the iſland, yet as we have a greater force there to reſiſt an attack than we had laſt year, and a much leſs formidable foe to oppoſe, a correſpondent thinks there is no great danger to be apprehended from the ſingle attack of the Spaniards.

Such is the animoſity of the Spaniards againſt the French at preſent, that if any of them meet in a neutral port a quarrel certainly enſues, and they have ſquabbles almoſt every day in the ſtreets of Naples and Florence.

A correſpondent obſerves, that though the negociations ſeem to go on very ſlow, it is plain that the Miniſtry have no apprehenſion of their being broken off at preſent; and though the preparations for hoſtile meaſures are not relaxed, for fear of an unfavourable turn, a ceſſation of hoſtilities is expected very ſoon to take place.

It is ſcandalous, ſays a correſpondent, but a true obſervation, that at the tables of moſt of our great men, even Miniſters, foreign ſervants are continual attendants of their maſters, &c. in their moſt private converſations; that they are even left in truſt with the keys of their maſters, and always change their pockets filled with letters and papers of conſequence!

The public may be aſſured, that the reſolves of Congreſs have of late been more temperate and liberal than they uſed to be, and that ſeveral American loyaliſts have been allowed to return to their habitations without the leaſt let or moleſtation whatever.

Several French merchants have ſtopt payment within the laſt three months, in conſequenca of the Spaniſh plate ſhips not having arrived with the cuſtomary remittances of ſpecie.

Government have not yet received any advice of the large armament at Cadiz having taken their departure for the Weſt-Indies: It is generally believed that they are detained, in conſequence of a ſpirited remonſtrance from our Miniſtry, informing the French Court, that the moment they put to ſea all negociations for peace ſhall immediately ceaſe.

The Romney, Commodore Elliot, is arrived at Portſmouth from a cruiſe, with the Ariadne frigate: The remainder of his fleet is left in the Bay. He ſaw nothing of the Mediatour and Rainbow, of 44 guns each, nor met with any of the French St Domingo fleet.

The Active ſhip of war, Capt. Mackenzie, is arrived at the Nore, from Africa; after having arrived in the Eaſt Indies, and delivered the ſtores which ſhe carried out from England, ſhe was ſent from thence by Admiral Hughes to the Coaſt, where, after cruiſing two months, ſhe returned.

When the Active failed from Cape Coaſt, all was well at Goree and the other ſettlements. A flux and fever which prevailed on the Coaſt in the months of January, February, and March laſt, was happily abated, though not till numbers had been carried off by it.

The Dutch have only one ſettlement at preſent on all the Gold Coaſts, the others having been taken by the Engliſh; and where it was impracticable to keep them the forts were deſtroyed.

Should it not be peace, the two Indies will be the theatre of war next year. Admiral Parker, who is now on his way to the Coromandel coaſt, in the Caro of 50 guns, has orders for ſome particular expedition. In the Weſt Indies too, different detachments are now under orders to ſail as ſoon as the deſtination of the Cadiz fleet is known.

The following ſhips were at Port Royal, Jamaica, when the laſt advices came from that iſland:---London, 90; Monarch, 74; Torbay, 74; Ardent, 64; Nonſuch, 64; Preſton, 50; Ulyſſes, 44; Fox, Diamond, Reſource, Neſtor, and Licorne, frigates; and the following were on a cruiſe; Ajax, 74; Repulſe, 64; Dolphin, 44; Actæon, 44; Alarm, 32; Hydra, 24; Succeſs, 28; Fury, Childers, and Badger, ſloops.

The Queen of Portugal has given orders for immenſe quantities of corn to be imported into that kingdom from America, in order, if poſſible, to keep her people from dying of famine; the prices of all the neceſſaries of life being at preſent much above the abilities of the labouring poor to purchaſe.

Information has been received from the Commander in Chief at Portſmouth, relative to the arrival at Spithead of his Majeſty's ſhips Bombay Caſtle and Pegaſe; the Captains of which ſhips bring advice, that during their cruize in the Soundings, they fell in with a ſquadron of ten ſhips of the line, having under their convoy thirty ſail of tranſports and ſtoreſhips, which they conceived were bound from Breſt to Cadiz. One of the ſhips of the above ſquadron had a flag at the main-top. They were ſo near to the Engliſh ſhips, that their ſignals were eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed.

The Duke of Buccleugh, and the Lord Advocate, ſet off this morning for Scotland during receſs.

Yeſterday Lord North and the Earl of Guildford were at the levee at St James's; the former had a conference with the King.

His Majeſty will go in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers on Monday next, and give the royal aſſent to the land tax, malt, and corn importation bills.

Yeſterday the land-tax bill, the malt bill, the bill to prevent the enemy from being ſerved with ſhips from Great Britain, and the bill to allow the importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye flour, and other ſorts of grain to England, for a time to be limited, were preſented to the Houſe of Peers, and read a firſt time.

Yeſterday Lord Rodney was introduced in the uſual manner in the Houſe of Peers, having been by letters patent, 19th June, 1782, created Baron Rodney, between Lord Vere and Lord Walſingham, the Black Rod and Garter King at Arms preceding them. The patent and writ of ſummons were afterwards read at the table, the oaths adminiſtered, and his Lordſhip then conducted (*pro forma*) to his place on the Barons Bench.

Yeſterday the land tax bill, the malt bill, and the corn bill, were read a third time in the Houſe of Commons, and paſſed.

Yeſterday the call of the Houſe of Commons was fixed for Wedneſday the 22d of January next, and the Speaker directed to ſend circular letters.

The marine mutiny bill was preſented yeſterday to the Houſe of Commons, and read a firſt time.

Yeſterday the committee of ways and means, and committee of ſupply, were, upon motion in the Houſe of Commons, adjourned to Wedneſday the 22d day of January next.

Yeſterday the inſpector of corn laid before the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to order, the average prices of corn. The title was read, and the account ordered to lie on the table.

The following accounts were yeſterday moved for in the Houſe of Commons:

"An account of the value of hemp, rough ſail cloth, cordage, pitch, tar, imported into England from 1772 to 1782."

"An account of the quantity of ſpirits made in England, from the 5th of July 1777, to the 5th of July 1782, diſtinguiſhing the materials with which the ſpirits were made."

"An account of the quantity of ſpirits in the warehouſes for exportation, from the 5th of July 1777, to the 5th of January 1782, ſo far as the ſame can be made up at the General Exciſe Office, diſtinguiſhing the materials with which the ſpirits were made."

"An account of the quantity of Starch made in England, from the 5th of July 1777, to the 5th of July 1782, diſtinguiſhing each year."

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thurſday laſt gave notice of his intention to bring forward ſome propoſition, after the holidays, relative to an intended reform of Parliament, he ſaid he would not then name the day, nor did he believe he ſhould adhere exactly to the form of the motion which he had the honour to make laſt ſeſſion; but during the receſs there would, he underſtood, be meetings without doors, where the ſubject would be a good deal diſcuſſed; from thoſe meetings the ſenſe of the people might in a great degree be collected. The ſenſe of the people ought always, in his opinion, to have a conſiderable ſhare of weight within thoſe walls, and he certainly ſhould pay it due attention in regard to the very important buſineſs of a reform of the preſent ſtate of Parliamentary repreſentation.

Whether conſidered with reſpect to the number of our ſhipping, the intrepidity and approved ſkill of our commanders, or the ardour of our ſeamen, Britain was never in a ſituation ſo truly formidable as at preſent. What reaſon, then, can exiſt for dreading the continuance of war?

There is no doubt but every ſtep now taking by the different powers at war, indicates, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the improbability of a peace, till they ſhall have meaſured ſtrength for another campaign; for the expence of tranſporting troops to the Weſt-Indies is ſo very great, that none of the contending powers would ſubject themſelves to it, if they were determined to make peace, without opening a new campaign. It is an abſolute fact, that *ten* regiments now in England have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for foreign ſervice; *one* of them, the 36th, has actually embarked, and the other regiments lately arrived from Ireland, and ſent to England by the Parliament of that kingdom, are to embark in a very ſhort time; a battalion of guards is alſo to be ſent abroad, to be compoſed of drafts from the three regiments. They are to be all under the command of General Dalling, late Governor of Jamaica, who is to have under him that very ſpirited officer General Grey. We apprized the public, ſome weeks ago, of this expedition; but as we could not then, ſo we cannot now, ſay againſt what part of the enemy's territories it is directed; a profound and a very laudable ſecrecy has been hitherto obſerved on this head; ſo much ſo, indeed, that it is thought that General Dalling is the only man out of the cabinet who is acquainted with the ſecret. The expence of the mere tranſporting of the men who are to go on this expedition, will amount to at leaſt 50,000 l. and the artillery, ammunition, ſtores, &c. will fall very little ſhort of 400,000 l. an expence which, in this œconomical adminiſtration, would never be incurred, if miniſters did not feel it abſolutely neceſſary to carry on the war.

We hear that Lord Chatham's plan of conquering America in France, or in the French dominions, is to be adopted by the preſent adminiſtration; for this purpoſe, it is ſaid, that all the poſts in America, except Halifax, and thoſe in Canada, are to be evacuated by the troops; and that the Colonies are to be left entirely to themſelves, but without any recognition of their Independence on the part of Great Britain, or, indeed, without any notice whatever being taken of them, till the great conteſt for the dominion of the ſea, between Great Britain and the Houſe of Bourbon ſhall have been decided; and then America muſt of neceſſity bow to the Trident, and become dependent upon the power that ſhall prove victorious. In order to ſecure victory, we are to turn all our forces, now in the Colonies, againſt the French and Spaniards; and, no doubt, the conteſt will be fierce and obſtinate, when America is to be the prize.

It is to be hoped, that during the Chriſtmas receſs, the generous ſentiments of humanity and compaſſion will prompt ſome members of weight and influence in the Houſe of Commons, to project a plan, as little burthenſome to the public as poſſible, for affording relief to the American Loyaliſts, who have a peculiar claim upon the generoſity of this country, to their attachment to which they have nobly ſacrificed their actual poſſeſſions, their deareſt connections, and all proſpect of ſuch future acquirements as ſerve to caſt a gleam of comfort upon the gloom of the evening of life.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 8531 was drawn a prize of 5000 l.
No. 17,819, 3770, 19,709, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 17,161, 20,982, 17,611, 37,502, 23,406, 32,501, 5930, 32,539, 32,868.

This morning, the Lottery finiſhed drawing at Guildhall, when No. 33,522 was drawn a prize of 50 l. and No. 925 (a blank) as laſt drawn, became entitled to 1000 l. The wheels were then carried back to Weſtminſter, eſcorted, as uſual, by a party of the Foot Guards.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 21.

"The private advices which have been received, reſpecting a reinforcement having ſailed from Breſt with ſhips and troops for the Weſt Indies, has cauſed a general opinion to prevail, that, whatever proſpects have been held out to Great Britain for peace, were merely thoſe of the moſt conſummate policy; ſo that now war is again thought to be unavoidable, for at leaſt another campaign. The French have been, however, countermined in their intentions on Britiſh credulity. We had too frequently felt the effects of confiding in their pretenſions, otherwiſe we might, as heretofore, have had all our Weſt India Iſlands fallen the prey of Gallic fineſſe and ſubterfuge.

"From what has fallen in the Houſe reſpecting Ireland, Adminiſtration appear to be alarmed in a very great degree: They ſeem to think that Ireland poſſeſſes the ſame ſuſpicions with reſpect to the candour of our acknowledgments of her independency on our Parliament, as certain members in the Houſe have expreſſed, with reſpect to the declarations, pretenſions, and reſolutions of the Prime Miniſter in regard to America. But this muſt proceed from a very ſhallow ſurvey of character and circumſtance. They They do not conſider, that the prime miniſter is a native of Ireland, and not of America. It ſurely muſt be his firſt pride, not to ſay his principle, to adhere to every profeſſion that he has ever made, reſpecting the independency of Iriſh legiſlation. Indeed, we ſhould rather think Ireland has, under the pretence of having acknowledged right confirmed, ideas of extending her demands. For if we but conſider a moment, it cannot be imagined they harbour the leaſt doubt of the prime miniſter's good wiſhes towards his native country. He may be, perhaps, a political, but I can never ſuppoſe him a national apoſtate. He may profeſs, more than he means to perform for Great-Britain and America. But, he certainly has not that ſtoiciſm of ſoul, as to be diveſted of prejudices which naturally tie us to that country which gave us birth. It is in this view, that many conſider the miniſter as rather being inclined to do too much, than too little, to promote what he has ſo liberally promiſed to Ireland. Ireland therefore ſhould look to him. They ſhould watch his promiſes, and direct his performances from partiality and duplicity."

This day being Chriſtmas, the ſame was obſerved as a high feſtival by thoſe of the Epiſcopal communion, and as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices. It is with pleaſure we again mention the liberality of a gentleman of the above perſuaſion, who annually beſtows on the unhappy priſoners in the tolbooth a ſubſtantial dinner on Chriſtmas day.

Yeſterday, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, and the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate arrived from London.

On the 20th current was married, at Eaſtend in Lanerkſhire, Alex. Tweedie, Eſq; of Quarter, to Miſs Ann Carmichael, eldeſt daughter of Michael Carmichael, Eſq; of Hazlehead.

Oat meal ſold in the market of Aberdeen, on Friday laſt, from 15 d. to 16 d. per peck; and bear meal from 11 d. to 12 s.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that a conſiderable dealer has purchaſed about ten thouſand bolls of wheat and other grains, at Hamburgh and Dantzick; a great part of which is expected to arrive at the port of Leith in a few days.---We are alſo informed, that the Lord Provoſt has been offered a conſiderable cargo of the beſt wheat at 24 s. per boll.

Laſt night, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in a cabinet-maker's ſhop in the Potter-row, which, by the timely aſſiſtance of the water engines and town guard, was happily confined within the ſhop where it began. Moſt of the materials, however, were deſtroyed.

Among the various tricks which artful ſharpers fall upon to cheet the unwary, the following being, ſo far as we have learned, a new one, may not be unworthy the attention of ſhopkeepers.---A woman, very genteelly dreſſed, went lately into a grocer's ſhop, and having aſked for ſome eight ſhillings tea, with which ſhe ſeemed pleaſed, deſired that four pounds of it might be weighed out to her. When this was done, the lady made a pretence of ſearching her pockets for money to pay the tea; but recollecting ſhe had left it at home, pulled out a handkerchief to have the tea wrapped up in, which was to remain in the ſhop till ſhe went home for the money. The *lady*, however, thought proper, while the ſhopkeeper was engaged with ſome other cuſtomers, to take up the handkerchief with the tea, and lay down, in its place, another of the ſame kind, incloſing four packages of ſaw-duſt. After a long laple of time allowed for the lady returning with the money, the merchant had the curioſity to unlooſe the parcel, when, to his great mortification, he diſcovered the trick which had been put upon him.

Extract of a letter from Corke, Dec. 18.

"Laſt Friday, arrived at Cove, his Majeſty's brig Trimmer, Captain Hart, from a cruiſe; and Swift tender, Lieutenant Bowie, from Plymouth. Same day, was brought into Caſtletownſend harbour, by the Eliza, tender to the Waller revenue cruiſer, Captain Donovan, a ſmuggler, laden with roll tobacco, and a few caſks of ſaukeen and ſilks.

"Saturday, arrived at Cove, his Majeſty's brig Swallow, Captain de Courcy, from Plymouth.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 19.

"A gentleman lately arrived here from Boſton aſſures us, that ſcarce any of the privates belonging to the captured armies commanded by General Burgoyne and Earl Cornwallis, will return to Europe, as they have moſtly accepted offers of ſettlement in America, far ſuperior to any thing they could expect in their own country.

"Six of the regiments now at New York, are ordered to Ireland in ten tranſports, under the convoy of one of his Majeſty's frigates. They are to land at Cork.

"The diſſolution of our Parliament the enſuing ſpring is now certain, though ſeveral candidates for ſeats affect outwardly not to believe the meaſure reſolved on, while they are ſecretly making an inſidious canvas, and through the medium of friends, warmly applying to every elector they think diſengaged.

"The next Seſſions of the Iriſh Parliament is looked upon, both in this and the other ſide of the water, as the moſt important one that ever was held in this kingdom; for, not only the greateſt conſtitutional and commercial queſtions will be agitated therein, that were hitherto debated ſince the union of Ireland to the Britiſh Crown, but a total and thorough change in all the ſtate eſtabliſhment will be ſettled by the Houſe. The grand committees which for ſome Seſſions paſt have only been nominally opened, are to ſit regularly, until a finiſhing hand is put to every undecided matter.

"A Law Lord in very high department was heard to obſerve in company, a day or two ſince, that the preſent Parliament would never aſſemble again; but that a diſſolution would take place in March next.

"Yeſterday, the Right Honourable the Linen Board received a report of experiments made by an eminent chymiſt of this city, on ſeveral parcels of inland Weed-aſhes, from which it appeared they contained a quantity of ſoluble Alkali, from one third to one fourth of the given weight, which rendered them equal to the beſt Dantzic aſhes that have been imported. In conſequence of which, they adjudged premiums to the manufacturers to the amount of 1500 l. at the rate of 12 l. per ton on the quantity made."

ZENO's SECOND LETTER *to the* CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH *in our next.*

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 21. Eſſex, Spence, for Ireland, with herrings, put in here by ſtreſs of weather.
Anna Maria, Ker, from Oporto, with ſalt and wine.
John and Mary, Thomſon, from the Highlands, with herrings.
22. May, Law, from Drogheda, with goods.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 25. Good Intent, Miller, from Alloa, with coals.
Lady Betty, Fotheringham, from ditto, with ditto.
Peggy, Thomſon, from ditto, with ditto.
Athol, Rimers, from Exeter, with apples.
Margaret, Scotland, from Dundee, with wheat.
Nelly, Tulloch, from Bo-neſs, with coals.
James, Coſe, from St David's, with ditto.

SAILED.

Mercury, Barr, for Alemouth, with goods.
Oſwald, Beattie, for Portſeaton, with barley.

DAMAGED CODILLA,

TO be SOLD by public roup, at Sealock, for account of the Underwriters, about Three Tons, on Saturday next, the 28th current, betwixt twelve and one o'clock.

Apply to Mr Henry Swinton at Sealock.

DAMAGED HEMP.

TO be SOLD, by auction, at Sealock, on Saturday the 28th December current, at twelve o'clock noon,

A Parcel of DAMAGED St. PETERSBURGH CLEAN HEMP.

Apply to Alexander Laird, Sealock.

WINE, AND WAX CANDLES.

TO be SOLD at the Warehouſe of SAMUEL ANDERSON, Penman's Land, Leith, on Friday next the 27th current, at twelve o'clock noon, being part of the Cargo of the Gresan de Shimelman, ſtranded in Orkney,

65 Dozen of Claret, in different lots.
13 Dozen of Rheniſh.
14 Boxes, containing Wax Candles.

DUNN'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

REGULATIONS.

I. TWELVE Subſcription Aſſemblies, the firſt to be held on Thurſday the 2d of January 1783, and to continue weekly on the ſame day.

II. Each Gentleman to pay two guineas, and to have twelve tickets for his own admiſſion only, and twelve tranſferable to gentlemen.

III. Each Lady to pay one guinea, and to have twelve tickets for her own admiſſion only, and twelve tranſferable to ladies.

IV. All the tickets will be numbered, and each night thoſe only will be received which correſpond to the number of the Aſſembly.

V. The holders of the tranſferable tickets to pay three ſhillings each, and to have their names on the back of their tickets, otherwiſe they cannot be admitted.

Subſcriptions taken in at Dunn's Hotel, St Andrew's Square.

N. B. A Lady may likewiſe tranſfer her own admiſſion ticket to a Lady, with her name, and the name of the Lady to be admitted, on the back of it.

☞ There will be an ASSEMBLY on the laſt night of the year. Tickets, at 3 s. each, to be had as above.

STORE FARMS,

Pariſh of Yarrow, Foreſt of Selkirk.

TO be LET, the extenſive Sheep Farm of SHAWS, poſſeſſed by Mr Thomſon Borthwick, who has run two very long tacks, which expire at Whitſunday 1783. Alſo, the Farm of WEST KERSHOPE, preſently poſſeſſed by ---- Thompſon, and which was held lately under a long leaſe by Mr Borthwick, as a led Farm to Shaws, to which it lies near, and is very conveniens. The high character of theſe farms is perfectly well known to all the Store-maſters.

Propoſals may be delivered in to Mr George Malcolm at Burnfoot, who is empowered to treat, or to John Johnſtone the proprietor at Alva

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMY IN CORNS.

SIR,

A Gentleman of extenſive knowledge has lately taken a good deal of pains to inform himſelf of the ſtate of this country with reſpect to grain, and is of opinion, that though ſome pariſhes may have a little to ſpare, there will be a deficiency upon the whole of about three hundred thouſand bolls. Now, as England cannot furniſh the half of what we need, and it is very uncertain whether a ſufficient ſupply can be got from abroad, even though we have peace, (and it is ſtill more precarious if the war continues,) the want of corn will be ſeverely felt among us, unleſs we contrive to ſave the waſte bolls of wheat and oats, by ſome internal economical plan, which I humbly think we ſhould immediately ſet about.

The coach, chaiſe, and riding horſes, in and about Edinburgh, are ſuppoſed, upon a pretty accurate calculation made a good while ago, to conſume nearly as much oats as would maintain twenty thouſand people; and if we reckon four times as many horſes in the other towns and the country of Scotland, as in this place, the brutes which are not employed in agriculture devour as much grain in this kingdom, as would ſupport one hundred thouſand perſons.

Again, I am perſuaded that there is waſted every day, in powder for wigs and hair, at leaſt a boll and a half of flour in and near this metropolis; to which, if what is conſumed in ſtarch be added, three, if not four, bolls will be daily ſpent here in that way; conſequently about 1460 bolls in a year: And if we allow that all the reſt of Scotland conſumes ten times as much as Edinburgh and its environs, fourteen thouſand and ſix hundred bolls of wheat will be annually waſted in this kingdom on the above two articles, which would furniſh bread for more than four thouſand people who eat greens and fleſh meat. I pretend not to be exact in this calculation, but am perſuaded, that it is rather below than above the truth; and therefore I ſubmit it to the ſerious conſideration of the ladies, gentlemen, and others concerned, whether, as a dearth is already ſeverely felt by the poor, and great ſcarcity is apprehended by thoſe who beſt know the ſtate of the kingdom, they are not obliged, in point of humanity, to lay aſide their coach and riding horſes, or at leaſt to uſe them only when they are under an abſolute neceſſity of travelling to a diſtance, and to feed them on hay without oats, except on a journey. And I ſubmit farther, whether all ranks and degrees of people ought not to abſtain totally from the uſe of flour for powder, as alſo of ſtarch for that purpoſe; and ſo be very moderate too in the uſe of ſtarch even for waſhing, (if it cannot be altogether wanted) until it ſhall pleaſe God to bleſs our land again with plenty. It is recorded to the honour of ſome Roman ladies before our bleſſed Saviour's days, that, in a time of great dearth, they contributed their jewels to purchaſe corn for their indigent fellow-creatures. What a diſgrace then will it be to our ladies and gentlemen too, who profeſs to be the followers of that Jeſus who died even for his enemies, and hath taught us a religion which is all benevolence and love, if they ſhall be outdone by theſe *heathen* women, and not make a ſimilar, nay, a much leſs, ſacrifice on this occaſion, for their diſtreſſed fellow-ſubjects and brethren in Chriſt Jeſus! They may believe me, that this piece of mortification and ſelf-denial, in pity to their poor countrymen, will not only be highly acceptable juſt now to God, who is a God of compaſſion, and embraceth the whole creation in the arms of his mercy, but will add more real luſtre to the charms of the fair, than all the paint and powder they can put on.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Edinburgh, December 24. 1782.

SOUND SHIPPING.

The following are the Scots veſſels which ſailed the 24th November, under convoy of the Belliſle, Cleopatra, Merchant armed ſhip, Otter ſloop of war, *and a cutter.*

Mary and Betſy of Bo-neſs, Grindlay, from Peterſburgh, for London, with flax and iron.
Happy Return of Kincardine, Fotheringham, from ditto, for Leith, do.
Bathia of Fraſerburgh, Walker, from ditto, for Arbroath, ditto.
Mary of Leith, Hay, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.
William of Anſtruther, Miſter, from ditto, for Dunbar, ditto.
John and Thomas of Kincardine, Stein, from Dantzick, for Kincardine.
Peggy of Allos, Millar, from Peterſburgh, for Leith, flax and iron.
Carron of Carron, Laing, from ditto, for Alloa, ditto.
Catharine of Kincardine, Stewart, from ditto, for London, ditto.
Venus of Dyſart, Normond, from Memel, for Sealock, logs.
Clyde of Carron, Wilſon, from Peterſburgh, for ditto, flax and iron.
Farmer and Janet of Kincardine, Stewart, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.
Diligence of Kirkcaldy, Millar, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Eliſabeth of ditto, Beveridge, from Memel, for ditto, logs.
Lady Janet of Leith, Robertſon, from Riga, for ditto, flax, &c.
Cecilia of Oſtend, Johnſton, from ditto, for Bo-neſs, ditto.
Dolphin of Dundee, Roſs, from ditto, for Arbroath, ditto.
Hercules of ditto, Greig, from ditto, for Bo-neſs, ditto.
Canoand of ditto, Niſh, from ditto, for Dundee, ditto.
Peggy of ditto, Kid, from Peterſburgh, for Dundee, ditto.
Thomas and Margaret of Kirkaldy, Aliſon, from ditto, for Leith, ditto.
Neptune of Dyſart, Mitchell, from Memel, for Sealock, ditto.
Adventure of Leith, Turnbull, from Riga, for Leith, ditto.
Counteſs of Hopeton of Limekilns, Lamb, from Memel, for Sealock, do.
Peggy of Aberdeen, Mackenzie, from ditto, for Aberdeen, logs.
Succeſs of Dyſart, Adamſon, from ditto, for Sealock, ditto.
Martin of Bo-neſs, Henry, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Leviathan of Dyſart, Niccols, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Six Siſters of Leith, Thomſon, from Riga, for Leith, flax.
Hope of Kincardine, Bruce, from Peterſburgh, for ditto, ditto.
Janet and Jean of ditto, Cuming, from Riga, for Sealock, ditto.
The Induſtry of Dundee, Young, from Peterſburgh, for Dundee, ditto.
James and David of ditto, Patullo, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Adventure of Dyſart, Thomſon, from Memel, for Sealock, logs.
Peggy and Betſey of Carron, Ruſſell, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.
Pruſſian Hero of Bo-neſs, Kay, from ditto, for Bo-neſs, ditto.
Peggy of Kirkaldy, Bett, from ditto, for Kirkaldy, grain.
John of Aberdeen, Law, from ditto, for Aberdeen, logs.
Lively of Dundee, Webſter, from Riga, for Dundee, flax.
Grafton of Dundee, Adams, from ditto, for ditto, ditto.

ELSINORE, Nov. 26. 1782. Wind N. N. E. WALTER WOOD.

COUNTY OF BERWICK.

IT is propoſed that there ſhould be a County Meeting at Greenlaw, upon Friday the 10th of January next, to conſider what would be the moſt proper method to afford relief to the induſtrious and indigent poor of this county during the preſent ſcarcity and high price of proviſions; and the Convener expects, that the importance and humanity of the object will enſure a reſpectable and numerous attendance of the Gentlemen Heritors. JO. STUART, Convener.

JOHN STURROCK, Senr.

Wholeſale Tea and Spirit Dealer, at Head of Canongate, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to his friends for paſt favours, and acquaints them and the Public, that he has preſently on hand a large ſtock of very good Foreign Rum and Brandy, which he ſells at 10s. per gallon in puncheons and hogſheads; alſo a large quantity of Congo and Hyſon Tea, purchaſed at the laſt ſale of the Eaſt-India Company, and, being in the original packages, will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), and ſold at the London prices for ready money.

NOTICE

By the Corporated Societies of Bakers in Edinburgh, Leith, Canongate, and Portſburgh.

THeſe Societies taking into their conſideration the preſent high price of wheat, which cannot be purchaſed but for ready money only; and that their ſmall profits are much diminiſhed by the long credit taken by their cuſtomers, have unanimouſly reſolved, That from and after the firſt day of January 1783, they will ſell their bread for READY MONEY only; a reſolution which the peculiar hardneſs of the preſent times has compelled them to enter into, and thus publicly to notify;—and they entreat, that thoſe who are owing bread accompts, will immediately order payment.

Creditors of Archibald Roberton, Eſq; of Bedlay.

THE Common Agent appointed for carrying on the Proceſs of Ranking of the Creditors of ſaid Archibald Roberton, requeſts, that the Creditors will meet by themſelves, or their agents properly authoriſed, on Tueſday the 31ſt inſtant, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon; when ſome propoſals are to be made of conſiderable importance to the creditors.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of ROBERT BARCLAY and SON, Tailors in Edinburgh, having now realiſed the funds, do deſire the Creditors of ſaid Company that are ſtill unpaid, to call on William Sprott ſolicitor at law, Morrocco Court, Canongate, who will diſcharge what is due. It is alſo requeſted of the creditors of the deceaſed Robert Barclay tailor in Edinburgh, who have not yet lodged ſtates of their debts, and the vouchers thereof, with the ſaid William Sprott, that they will do ſo on or before the 20th of January next; when it is propoſed to divide amongſt them what remains of the ſaid Robert Barclay's funds; certifying thoſe who fail to attend to this laſt notice, that they will be poſtponed.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 16th December 1782.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE.

ON Friday the 27th of December inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to ſale, by public auction, in the Hall of the Exciſe Office in Edinburgh,

Several Parcels of Tea, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Aquavitæ, and Hard Sope; three pieces of Painted Linen; with the Materials of a great number of Small Stills and Utenſils for Diſtillation, lately condemned as forfeited before his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Office in Edinburgh, and part of the goods in the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of ſale.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, December 20. 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 28th of December inſt. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, (purſuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

		Per lib.
Contained in Boxes,	1087 libs. of BLACK TEA,	appraiſed at 6 s. 6 d.
—— in ditto,	320 lbs. of ditto,	at 6 s.
—— in Bags,	26 lbs. of ditto,	at 6 s.
Sundry Packages,	290 lbs. of ditto,	from 3 s. 5 s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the ſaid Warehouſe on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

Sale of a Tenement at the Weſt Port of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 15th of January 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That Large TENEMENT OF LAND immediately within the Weſt Port of Edinburgh, on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, called Campbell's Land, on the weſt of the tenements belonging to Matthew Baillie ſtabler, conſiſting of four ſtoreys or flats, including the ground and roof ſtoreys, with back area and pertinents, all preſently poſſeſſed by Adam Mitchell, Mrs Ponton, and others.

The conditions of roup, and progreſs of writs, which are complete and clear, are to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, at his houſe in Carruther's cloſe, who will inform as to any further particulars.

HOUSE TO BE SOLD.

THERE will be expoſed to public roup, upon Wedneſday the 15th of January next, at ſix o'clock afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

That HOUSE, and Plot of Ground belonging thereto, ſituated at the foot of the Caſtlebank, at the north end of the cloſe in the Graſs Market, commonly called "Crawford's Cloſe," which houſe and plot of ground lately belonged to James Reikie glazier in Edinburgh, and is preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Porteous painter, and others. The area could be eaſily converted into a wright's yard.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Cameron writer in Warriſton's Cloſe, any time before the ſale, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE
BELFAST NEWS-LETTER.

SIRS, *12th Dec.* 1782.

HAVING ſeen in your paper of Teuſday laſt ſundry reſolutions relative to the eſtabliſhment of a White Linen Market at Newry, ſaid to be entered into at a Meeting of the Linen Drapers of the North of Ireland, held at Armagh on the 2d inſtant;—we think it proper to explain that matter to the Public, leſt it ſhould be conceived that the reſolutions alluded to convey the general ſenſe of the Linen Drapers of the North.

The fact then is briefly as follows:—After the ſeveral reſolutions relative to the reviſal of the Linen Laws were gone through with the approbation of all preſent, the firſt reſolution relative to the removal of the White Linen Market to the North was propoſed, but a number of eminent linen drapers objected to and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it, on the ground of this being an improper time for agitating that matter, and becauſe not one draper from the counties of Derry, Donegall, Fermanagh or Cavan, and only a very few from the county of Antrim attended; but the gentlemen who brought forward the meaſure, ſeeming determined at all events to go on with it, the queſtion of adjournment was moved, and immediately a very large body of linen drapers left the houſe, two of whom were repreſentatives of no fewer than ſeventy-two, and many others repreſented conſiderable numbers. Of courſe, all the ſubſequent reſolutions were the acts of *only a part* of the Linen Drapers, not of the WHOLE.

Waddell Cunningham,	Robert Thomſon,	John Holmes,
John Brown,	Robert Bradſhaw,	Robt. Stewart,
William Stewart,	John Barclay,	Henry Bell,
Charles Holland,	Sam. Hyde,	Thos. Lyons,
John Hamilton,	Will. Sinclaire,	George Wells,
John Scott,	Robert Scott,	Patrick Gaw, jun.
James Ferguſon,	Will. Stevenſon,	John Stevenſon,
John Buchanan,	Wm. Legg,	Robt. Burden,
Edward Hogg,	R. Bradſhaw *of Milecroſs*,	Jacob Hancock, jun.
John Hancock,	Robt. Johnſton,	Wm. M'Cance,
Richard Bateſon,	John Ruſſell,	William Bateſon.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertiſed, or in ſingle farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Ruſſell, jun. clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 5th February next, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of ELLIESTOWN, lying in the pariſh of Leſſudden, and ſheriffdom of Roxburgh, conſiſting of about 1200 acres of arable ground.

There is on the premiſſes a good houſe fit for the reception of a genteel family, with all manner of offices, and kitchen garden in complete order. The lawn on which the houſe ſtands is extenſive and well laid down. The farm-houſes are all new and in good repair, and the farms incloſed and ſubdivided with thriving hedges, all fenceible. The woods are extenſive and thriving, and the eſtate affords three freehold qualifications.

For particulars, apply to George Martin and Thomas Smith writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh; to whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

SALE OF LANDS,

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Towns and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and Lands called MUIRTOWN, lying within the united pariſhes of Logie and Pert, and ſhire of Forfar, theſe lands conſiſt of above 500 Scots acres, moſtly arable, divided and incloſed. There is upon the premiſſes a convenient manſion-houſe and offices, and a well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe; alſo two excellent farm-ſteads, all built with ſtone and lime, and ſlated.—Sixty acres or thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montroſe, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Brechin, which conſiderably increaſes their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and perſons inclining to purchaſe may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Eſq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Greenhill, at Beauchamp, or Mr Leſlie, either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wedneſday the 22d January 1783,

BY authority of the Court of Seſſion, there are to be expoſed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 22d day of January 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

LOT I.

The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence ſterling yearly. The double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be expoſed to ſale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10 12ths Sterling; they afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in Selkirkſhire; and are now to be ſet up at the reduced price of 1900 l. ſterling.

LOT III.

THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Inverеſk, commonly called the Weſter Pare-Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Inverеſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the ſame is now to be expoſed to ſale at the reduced price of 650 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.
PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

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